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ABSTRACT

During the 1977 fall orientation a questionnaire prepared by the American Council on Education (ACE) was administered to about 75 percent of the entering freshman class at the University of South Carolina. The study was part of ACE's ongoing national study, part of the Cooperative Institutional Research Program. An analysis of the results is made, and the demographic data, opinions, and projections of the freshman class are compared by college and with national norms. Eleven areas of interest were selected from the original questionnaire for inclusion in this analysis: student age by December 31, 1977; racial background; average grade in high school; highest degree planned; most important reasons for selecting the college; estimated parental income; probable major field of study; current religious preference; political orientation; residence planned during fall term; and statements that "students estimate chances are very good that they will..." Data are presented in tabular form with some notes. (Author/MSE)

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SUBJECT: Profile of U.S.C. Entering Freshmen Fall, 1977

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RESEARCH NOTES NO. 35-78

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Research Notes
No. 35-78

Subject: U.S.C. Freshmen Profile - Fall, 1977

Nature and Scope of the Study:

During the 1977 fall orientation, a questionnaire prepared by the American Council on Education (A.C.E.) was administered to approximately 75% of the entering freshmen class at the University of South Carolina (U.S.C.). A total of 373 other institutions of higher education, including 77 two-year colleges, 250 four-year colleges and 47 universities, also participated in the continuing national study of higher education sponsored by ACE's Cooperative Institution Research Program.

The following study presents a comparative analysis of the various demographic data, opinions, and projections of the entering freshmen at U.S.C. U.S.C. entering freshmen are compared as a whole to the national norms; they are also compared by the college in which they were enrolled.[1] Sex differences were reported where they appeared to be significant.

[1]Comparative data were classified into eight college categories. The following is a list of the categories, with a description of the colleges which were grouped in each category, and the number of students in each sample.

CATEGORY	COLLEGES WITHIN CATEGORY	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1. Undecided		544
2. Business Administration		431
3. Humanities and Social Sciences	Humanities and Social Sciences and Criminal Justice	362
4. Science and Math		296
5. Allied Health	Nursing, Pharmacy, Health and P.E.	222
6. General Studies		221
7. Journalism/Education		188
8. Engineering		157
	Total	2421

Eleven areas of interest were selected for this analysis from the original areas contained in the questionnaire.[2] These eleven areas were selected to provide a composite profile of the entering freshmen at U.S.C. during the fall, 1977 term. Each of these areas is presented in tables and followed by comments to highlight the major comparisons.

[2]The eleven areas of interest which were considered are:

1. Age by December 31, 1977
2. Racial background
3. Average grade in high school
4. Highest degree planned anywhere
5. Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college
6. Estimated parental income
7. Probable major field of study
8. Current religious preference
9. Political orientation
10. "Students estimate chances are very good that they will"
11. Residence planned during fall term

Table 1

A Comparison of Age for U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Age by December 31, 1977	Undc.	B.A.	H. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
16 or younger	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
17	7.0	5.1	7.3	9.0	7.8	7.5	6.0	4.0	6.8	3.6
18	73.8	75.2	70.0	76.9	69.6	66.3	76.9	72.2	73.0	79.3
19	15.9	17.8	19.0	12.8	19.6	22.1	16.5	21.9	17.6	15.2
20-25	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.5	3.5	0.5	1.4	2.4	1.4
26 or older	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4

Comments:

1. The percentages of U.S.C. entering freshmen by age level were generally the same as the national norms, although U.S.C. students were somewhat more dispersed over the total range of ages than were students nationally.

2. U.S.C. entering freshmen were more likely to describe their age as both less than 18 and more than 18 when compared to the national norms.

3. A slightly smaller percentage of U.S.C. entering freshmen (73.0%) described their age as "18" when compared to the national norm of 79.3%.

4. There was a tendency for a higher percentage of younger students (less than 18) to enter the College of Science and Math (9.0%). There was a higher percentage of older students (19 and over) entering the Colleges of General Studies and Engineering.

Table 1-A

A Comparison of Age for U.S.C. Freshmen
by Sex and University Norms

Age by December 31, 1977	U.S.C. Male	U.S.C. Female	U.S.C. Total	National Norms Male	National Norms Female	National Norms Total
16 or younger	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	3.0	10.6	6.8	2.8	4.4	3.6
18	72.6	73.4	73.0	77.5	81.3	79.3
19	21.0	14.1	17.6	17.3	12.9	15.2
20-25	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.7
26 or older	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2

Comments:

It is interesting to note that males were more likely to be older than 18 and females were more likely to be younger than 18. This trend was in the same direction as the national norms but more pronounced in the case of U.S.C. entering freshmen.

Table 2

A Comparison of Racial Background
for U.S.C. Freshmen by College and University Norms

Racial Background	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
White/Caucasian	89.5	93.5	88.1	80.3	82.8	67.2	91.2	82.7	86.0	91.3
Afro-American Black/Negro	9.1	6.5	11.9	17.9	15.7	31.8	8.2	14.7	13.3	6.0
American Indian	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Oriental	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.5
Chicano Mexican-American	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Mexican Puerto Rican	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4
Other	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2

Comments:

1. Approximately 86% of the U.S.C. entering freshmen described themselves as "White/Caucasian" compared to the national norm of 91.3%.

2. U.S.C. entering freshmen, as may be expected of a southern state university, are more likely to describe themselves as Black than is common nationally. The percentages of freshmen describing themselves as Caucasian and American Indian are both comparable to the national norms. Other minorities are less attracted to U.S.C. than is typical nationally.

3. The U.S.C. college enrolling the highest proportion of "Black" students was General Studies with 31.8%.

Table 3

A Comparison of Average Grade in High School for U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Average Grade in High School	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
A	12.3	13.1	16.6	30.9	22.3	3.6	22.8	27.8	17.4	31.9
B	65.8	62.3	61.5	51.1	78.3	58.5	56.6	58.9	62.8	59.0
C	22.0	24.2	21.9	8.1	12.3	37.9	10.5	13.2	19.7	9.8
D	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Comments:

1. U.S.C. entering freshmen reported an average grade in high school of "A" considerably less frequently than the national norm (U.S.C., 17.4%; national norm, 31.9%).

2. Entering freshmen at U.S.C. were more likely to report an average grade of "C" in high school than were their national counterparts (U.S.C., 19.7%; national norm, 9.8%).

3. U.S.C. colleges enrolling the highest proportion of entering freshmen reporting that they had received an average grade of "A" in high school were Science and Mathematics (30.9%) and Engineering (27.8%).

4. The College of General Studies enrolled the highest proportion of U.S.C. entering freshmen reporting an average grade of "C" in high school.

Table 3-A

A Comparison of Average Grades in High School for U.S.C. Freshmen by Sex and University Norms

Average Grade in High School	U.S.C. Male	U.S.C. Female	U.S.C. Total	National Norms Male	National Norms Female	National Norms Total
A	14.1	20.9	17.4	28.0	36.2	31.9
B	59.9	65.1	62.8	59.5	57.9	58.9
C	26.6	13.2	19.7	11.9	5.9	9.1
D	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Comments:

1. It is noteworthy that U.S.C. females were much more likely (females, 20.9%; males, 14.1%) than U.S.C. males to report an average grade of "A" in high school.

2. U.S.C. males were twice as likely as U.S.C. females (males, 26.6%; females, 13.2%) to report an average grade of "C" in high school.

3. All of the above trends were in the same direction as the national norms.

Table 4

A Comparison of Highest Degree Planned Anywhere for U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Highest Degree Planned Anywhere	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
None	1.2	[illegible]	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0
Associate (or Equivalent)	1	[illegible]	2.0	0.0	5.9	27.0	1.3	0.0	4.1	1.1
Bachelor's (B.A., B.S.)	40.0	[illegible]	24.7	15.8	50.6	42.1	36.4	34.1	36.9	32.6
Master's (M.A., M.S.)	30.3	[illegible]	32.2	18.5	27.1	15.1	49.7	42.6	29.6	32.5
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	8.1	3.6	15.9	23.8	4.7	6.3	7.9	19.4	11.0	12.5
M.D., D.C., D.D.S., D.V.M.	5.2	0.6	0.7	40.8	8.8	1.3	0.7	2.3	8.0	11.0
L.L.B., or J.D. (law)	8.8	9.1	22.7	0.8	0.0	3.1	2.6	0.8	7.6	7.3
B.D. or M.Div. (Divinity)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Other	4.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.5

Comments:

1. Compared to national norms (32.6%) a larger percentage of entering freshmen at U.S.C. planned to pursue post baccalaureate degrees (36.9%).

2. As expected a greater percentage of students in the College of General Studies considered the "Associate (or equivalent) degree" to be the highest they would obtain when compared to other colleges.

3. U.S.C. colleges with the highest percentage of students planning post baccalaureate degrees were Science and Math (84.3%) and Humanities and Social Sciences (72.9%).

4. The College of Science and Mathematics had the highest percentage of students planning advanced degrees in medical areas (40.8%) while the College of Humanities and Social Sciences had the highest percentage of students planning law degrees (22.7%).

Table 4-A

A Comparison of Highest Degree Planned Anywhere for U.S.C. Freshmen by Sex and University National Norms

Highest Degree Planned Anywhere	U.S.C. Male	U.S.C. Female	U.S.C. Total	National Norms Male	National Norms Female	National Norms Total
None	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Associate (or Equivalent)	2.6	5.6	4.1	1.8	2.6	2.2
Bachelor's (B.A., B.S.)	51.1	60.8	55.9	61.2	68.4	64.5
Master's (M.A., M.S.)	24.5	21.1	22.8	26.2	16.9	18.7
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.4
M.D., D.C., D.D.S. D.V.M.	5.4	1.4	3.4	5.7	3.6	4.7
L.L.B. or J.D. (law)	7.0	3.0	5.1	3.1	1.6	2.4
B.D. or M.Div. (Divinity)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	2.9	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.1

Comments:

One notes that females aspired to all degrees below the master's level more frequently than males; however, this trend reversed itself for all post-baccalaureate degrees except "other". These results are typical for entering freshmen both at U.S.C. and nationally.

Table 5

A Comparison of Reasons Noted as Very Important in Selecting This College for U.S.C. Freshmen by College and University National Norms

Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
Relative wanted me to come here	7.0	7.5	6.5	4.9	8.5	10.5	9.4	7.4	7.7	5.4
Teacher advised me	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.5	5.2	2.1	6.1	3.4	3.2	3.8
Has a good academic reputation	35.7	43.2	42.1	40.9	51.0	52.1	49.7	40.0	42.8	60.2
Offered financial assistance	5.8	6.4	8.7	7.8	8.8	10.0	7.3	12.4	7.8	13.2
Not accepted anywhere else	2.4	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	3.9	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.4
Advice of someone who attended	17.6	19.7	13.8	11.7	18.6	25.5	16.8	14.2	17.1	15.6
Offered special education programs	22.1	21.0	28.5	27.0	39.7	36.5	37.8	22.1	27.5	29.7
Has low tuition	16.6	13.9	19.4	14.8	18.9	14.9	16.7	18.8	16.5	16.5
Advice of guidance counselor	6.1	5.9	6.2	4.3	8.2	10.3	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4
Wanted to live at home	7.6	8.3	5.1	6.4	10.6	10.9	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.5
Friend suggested attending	11.5	8.3	7.2	7.1	11.6	16.1	9.5	7.6	9.7	6.6
College representative recruited me	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.7	3.5	1.9	2.4

Comments:

1. Students varied with respect to the reasons noted as very important in selecting U.S.C. "Has a good academic reputation" was most frequently cited (42.8%) and college representative recruitment was the least frequently cited reason (1.9%).

Comments (continued):

2. In comparison with the national norm U.S.C. students were less likely to cite the following reasons as important in making their college choice: "has a good academic reputation", "offered special education program." U.S.C. students were more likely than their national counterparts to cite as important the following: "influence of relative", "advice of someone who attended", "friend suggested attending."

3. Students in Allied Health and General Studies were more likely to cite U.S.C.'s good academic reputation as very important in selecting U.S.C. (51%, 52.1%) than were students in other U.S.C. colleges.

Table 5-A

A Comparison of Reasons Noted as Very Important in Selecting This College for U.S.C. Freshmen by Sex and University National Norms

Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college	U.S.C. Male	U.S.C. Female	U.S.C. Total	National Norms Male	National Norms Female	National Norms Total
Relative wanted me to come here	6.3	8.5	7.4	4.7	6.2	5.4
Teacher advised me	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Has a good academic reputation	37.1	48.5	42.8	56.8	64.1	60.2
Offered financial assistance	7.0	8.6	7.8	13.2	13.1	13.2
Not accepted anywhere else	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.4
Advice of someone who attended	15.9	18.4	17.1	14.7	16.7	15.6
Offered special education programs	22.1	32.9	27.5	24.9	38.1	29.7
Has low tuition	17.2	15.8	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.5
Advice of guidance counselor	5.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4
Wanted to live at home	7.8	7.4	7.6	6.7	6.2	6.5
Friend suggested attending	9.1	10.3	9.7	6.1	7.2	6.6
College representative recruited me	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.4

Comments:

A number of sex differences were apparent in the reasons students gave for selecting U.S.C. Females cited most of the reasons offered more frequently than males especially "has a good academic reputation" (48.5%; 37%), "offered special educational programs" (32.9%; 22.1%), and "advice of someone who attended" (18.4%; 15.9%). The same trends existed in national norms.

Table 6

A Comparison of Estimated Parental Income for U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Estimated Parental Income	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
Less than $6,000	4.2	3.7	5.1	6.2	8.2	21.4	8.0	7.0	6.6	4.9
$6,000 - $9,999	8.5	5.1	8.3	7.8	12.4	9.7	5.6	6.3	7.8	6.3
$10,000 - $14,999	15.5	11.4	20.1	16.2	22.9	15.5	18.6	21.5	16.8	16.4
$15,000 - $24,999	30.2	30.5	28.4	30.2	25.8	23.9	31.0	34.8	29.5	32.7
$25,000 - $34,999	21.2	19.3	17.6	23.3	16.4	15.4	19.9	24.3	19.9	19.2
$35,000 - $49,999	10.3	15.6	9.9	8.2	10.0	11.0	9.9	2.8	10.4	10.8
$50,000 or more	10.1	13.8	9.9	8.1	4.1	5.2	6.8	3.5	8.9	9.7

Comments:

1. The percentages of U.S.C. entering freshmen by estimated parental income are very similar to the national norms.

2. More than half of the U.S.C. entering freshmen (66.2%) estimated an annual parental income of between $10,000 and $34,999.

3. When compared to other U.S.C. colleges a higher percentage of entering freshmen from the College of General Studies estimated parental income as less than $6,000 (College of General Studies, 21.4%; U.S.C. average 6.6%).

4. At U.S.C. and nationally, a sizable percentage of the entering freshmen had estimated parental incomes exceeding $25,000 (U.S.C., 39.2%; national norms, 39.7%). However 49.3% of the freshmen entering Business Administration had parental incomes in excess of $25,000.

Table 7

A Comparison of Probable Major Fields of Study for U.S.C. Freshmen by College and University National Norms

Probable Major Fields of Study	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
Arts & Humanities	6.9	0.2	41.0	0.4	0.5	3.1	45.5	0.0	11.9	11.0
Biological Sciences	2.2	0.0	0.0	35.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.4
Business Administration	11.8	95.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	44.5	1.7	0.0	23.9	17.5
Education	3.4	0.2	2.7	0.4	11.0	13.2	35.0	0.0	6.3	5.9
Engineering	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	95.8	7.4	12.1
Physical Sciences	1.8	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.2	4.2
Professional	12.3	1.2	3.0	25.8	83.5	9.7	0.6	0.0	14.9	20.2
Social Sciences	6.4	0.9	40.1	1.1	0.0	5.9	1.0	0.0	8.4	8.6
Technical	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.0
Other	50.0	1.6	12.4	10.1	2.0	20.8	14.2	1.4	17.6	13.0

Comments:

The percentages of U.S.C. freshmen entering the different major fields of study were generally the same as national norms, except "Business" which was described as a probable major by 23.9% of U.S.C. freshmen compared to the national norm of 17.5%. Other major fields in which U.S.C. students reported comparatively lower percentages were "Professional" (U.S.C. 14.9%, national norms 20.2%) and "Engineering" (U.S.C. 7.4%, national norm 12.1%).

Table 8

A Comparison of Current Religious Preference for U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Current Religious Preference	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
Protestant	78.0	73.6	75.4	71.7	78.1	82.9	70.8	76.0	78.8	48.0
Catholic	9.9	15.7	11.6	16.3	12.2	8.6	13.1	12.6	12.0	32.9
Jewish	2.1	4.6	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	6.6
Other	4.2	2.6	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	5.4	3.6	0.8	1.6
None	5.8	3.5	6.7	5.4	3.6	2.1	8.3	5.1	5.1	10.9

In order to simplify interpretation the various religions have been grouped into four major categories. Protestant consists of Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Quaker, Seven Day Adventist and other Protestant. Other consists of Eastern Orthodox, Latter Day Saints (Mormon), Muslim, Unitarian - Universalist and religion (other).

Comments:

1. Freshmen at U.S.C. are more likely to be Protestant and less likely to be Catholic, Jewish, other or none when compared to freshmen nationally.

2. Over three-fourths of all U.S.C. freshmen (78.8%) described their current religious preference as Protestant.

Comparison of U.S.C. with national norms on principal protestant denominations yields the following data: Baptist (U.S.C. 38.5%; national norm, 37.1%), Episcopal (U.S.C. 7.7%; national norm 3.2%), Lutheran (U.S.C. 9.6%; national norm 1.6%0, Methodist (U.S.C. 26.9%; national norm 14.5%), Presbyterian (U.S.C. 7.7%; national norm 11.3%).

Table 9

A Comparison of Political Orientation for U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Potential Orientation	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
Far Left	1.4	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.5	3.7	0.0	3.4	1.4	1.5
Liberal	24.6	21.6	34.5	25.0	22.1	18.5	26.8	16.8	24.5	28.4
Middle of the Road	56.2	57.7	44.2	53.2	59.0	64.0	51.4	61.7	55.1	52.8
Conservative	17.5	19.2	18.4	20.8	18.5	13.2	21.2	17.4	18.4	16.8
Far Right	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5

Comments:

1. Political orientations of U.S.C. entering freshmen were almost identical to students in the national norm.

2. More than half (55.1%) of the U.S.C. freshmen described their political orientation as "middle-of-the road" while approximately one quarter of the students (25.9%) described themselves as "far left or liberal."

3. The greatest percentage of U.S.C. entering freshmen describing themselves as "liberal" or "far left" were found in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences (36.8%), the Center for Undeclared Majors (26.0%) and the Colleges of Journalism and Education (26.8%). The greatest percentage of U.S.C. entering freshmen describing themselves as "conservative" or "far right" were found in the College of Science and Mathematics (21.5%) and the Colleges of Journalism and Education (21.8%).

Table 10

A Comparison of Future Estimations Made by U.S.C. Freshmen
by College and University National Norms

Students estimated chances are very good that they will	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
Change major fields	39.5	8.3	6.5	3.5	7.4	20.6	6.7	6.0	15.	15.8
Change career choice	33.6	8.3	6.8	4.5	6.9	14.4	7.2	6.0	13.4	15.7
Live in a co-ed dorm	14.3	13.2	14.9	12.8	9.0	9.5	16.1	16.0	13.4	37.9
Graduate with honors	5.5	6.8	8.6	17.6	7.4	5.7	8.3	11.5	8.6	13.7
Make at least a "B" average	28.8	25.7	37.8	50.2	33.7	24.1	31.8	36.7	33.1	47.7
Look for outside job	20.9	20.3	23.6	20.2	21.4	21.6	19.4	20.7	21.1	20.8
Seek vocational counseling	6.7	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	6.0	4.7	8.1
Get a Bachelor's degree	61.5	74.3	74.2	77.3	71.4	39.8	80.4	73.0	69.1	79.9
Be satisfied with college	53.2	59.9	59.9	59.1	66.0	59.3	66.1	56.4	59.0	58.1
Find a job in preferred field	58.4	75.4	71.8	72.1	83.6	60.1	76.0	77.4	70.2	69.7
Marry within a year after college	19.0	5.9	14.6	13.7	22.5	19.3	18.6	19.2	17.8	14.5

Comments:

1. When compared to the national norms, a lower percentage of U.S.C. freshmen estimated that chances were good that they would "live in a co-educational dorm" (U.S.C. 13.4%; national norm, 37.9%).

Comments (continued):

2. A much smaller percentage of U.S.C. freshmen estimated that chances were very good that they would "make at least a 'B' average" when compared to the national norms. (U.S.C. 33.1%; national norm 47.7%). This seems clearly related to the fact that a lower percentage of U.S.C. students also reported making an average grade of 'A' in high school (see Table 3).

3. Over two-thirds of the U.S.C. freshmen (69.1%) reported that chances were very good that they would "get a bachelor's degree"; over half reported (56.4%) that they would "be satisfied with college" and (77.4% estimated that they would probably "find a job in a preferred field".

4. U.S.C. students varied somewhat with respect to estimations that they would "change major fields". Students from the Center for Undeclared Majors were most likely to make the statement (39.5%), and those in Science & Math were least likely (3.5%). This same trend was noted in estimations about change of career choice.

5. U.S.C. freshmen varied by college with respect to estimations that chances were very good that they would "find a job in a preferred field". 83.6% of the freshmen in Allied Health agreed with the statement, whereas little more than half (58.4%) of the undeclared freshmen concurred with the statement. The other colleges fell within these two extremes (U.S.C. average 70.2%; national norm 69.7%).

Table 11

A Comparison of Places of Residence During Fall Term
by College and University National Norms

Residence planned during fall term	Undc.	B.A.	Hu. & S.S.	Science & Math	Allied Health	General Studies	Jour./ Educ.	Engr.	Total U.S.C.	Natl. Norms
With parent or relative	27.3	32.3	24.4	31.7	30.8	35.9	22.2	39.6	29.8	20.6
Other private home or apartment	8.2	8.7	8.9	7.6	3.5	5.7	2.2	9.4	7.3	2.4
College dormitory	60.5	55.7	63.1	59.0	63.6	55.7	72.2	47.0	59.7	73.9
Fraternity or sorority house	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2
Other campus housing	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.5
Other	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.1	1.1	3.4	1.4	0.3

-19-

Comments:

1. When compared to the national norms, more U.S.C. entering freshmen planned to "reside with parents or relatives". (U.S.C. 29.8%; national norm 20.6%).

2. Fewer U.S.C. entering freshmen planned to live in a dormitory (U.S.C. 59.7%; national norm 73.9%) when compared to national norms.

3. Students in the College of Engineering were less likely to live in residence halls and more likely to live with parents and relatives than were entering freshmen in other U.S.C. colleges.

SUMMARY

Profile - The average entering freshman at U.S.C. for Fall, 1977 was:

1. 18 years of age
2. a white/caucasian
3. a "B" student in high school
4. hoping to achieve at least a bachelors or masters degree
5. likely to have selected U.S.C. for its good academic reputation
6. probably from a family with an annual income of between $10,000 and $35,000
7. Undeclared, Business, or Humanities and Social Sciences major
8. a Protestant
9. "middle of the road" politically
10. residing in a college dormitory

Profile - Compared with entering freshmen nationally, U.S.C. entering freshmen

1. were less likely to have maintained an "A" average in high school and generally achieved lower in high school
2. placed less importance in good academic reputation as a reason for selecting U.S.C.
3. were more likely to be Black
4. generally less confident academically, less likely to seek an advanced degree
5. more likely to be Protestant and less likely to be Catholic or Jewish
6. more likely to live at home or with relatives and less likely to live in a college dormitory